NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAY, MARDED 28.

The Southern Relief Bill Passed and Sent to the President.

Resolution Introduced in the Senate Recommending the Speedy Trial or Release of Jeff Davis.

Proposed Impeachment of Collector Smythe.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867. The New York Custom House Investigation

Impeachment of Collector Smythe in Con-templation.

The additional evidence taken by the Committee on Expenditures of the House in the matter of the New York Custom House investigation, which it was intimbers of the Senate, amounts to nothing more than statement made by one of the employes at the was told was Senator Patterson, say that was going to get \$5,000 out of the general order busiess of the Custom House. He states that he has since en Senator Patterson, and that he resembles the person published or read to the House, but is now being nted, and will probably be given in full to she public

on the committee the duty of presenting articles of peachment against Collector Smythe, provided the ce sustains, in their estimation, the charges made The chairman and other members of the committee ered by Thaddeus Stevens for the resolution offered by the committee, which merely advised the removal of fr. Smythe prior to impeachment is likely to spoil the little plans of the persecuted Collector's enemies. If Mr. Smythe should resign or be removed it is mani at the President would get all the power into his own we the right to appoint a new collector, who could old on to the position until the next session of Conemphican members, who dimly see in the future the ocratic Collector making a clean sweep the Custom House and filling all its snug borths with

As showing the disposition of the people of the South abide by the mandates of Congress in reconstructing es. I send you the following resolution adopted

Resolved, That we will obey the mandates of the law; se will do what the authorities of the United States reuire us to do. We are for the Union and the governaent, and will abide its action upon all subjects affectag our interests, whether it comes from Congress or the
resident. Our duty is to obey. We love the government of our fathers, and desire that party differences be
writted in collisions.

veto message on the supplementary Reconstruc-ill is in course of preparation, and may be com-in time to be communicated to Congress to-

nada-if True.
On the authority of the father of all the Blaire tit is ed that Sir Frederick Bruce has received information suces passed upon the Fenian prisoners will be remit-ad. The venerable Mentor, it seems, had a talk with the British Minister lately, in the course of which this t news to Father McMahon, Colonel Lynch and the

The bill of Senator Morton, of Indiana, providing for e examination and reimbursement to that State for ses of the Indiana Legion, called out by him as ernor during the late rebellion, was recomm ded, reported back immediately, and passed by the ate to-day. Its provisions are extended to Ohio,

ably pass the House to-n Destitution in North Carolina. by the Bureau of government rations was as follows:-

Carolina suffering from want of food, of which number swo-thirds are whites. Three thousand bushels of corn ere distributed during the month, sent by the Southern Relief Commission of New York city. The distribution hospitals, 6,483; orphan asylums, 1,715; destitute whites, 10,958; destitute blacks, 13,421. The Proposed New State of Descrot.

The constitution of the proposed new State of Descret, fered by the delegate from Utah yesterday, is in all but two exceptions a copy of the one offered during the session of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The boundaries Utah and the words "free white" are omitted from the article providing for elections, so as to give the right of suffrage to all male citizens twenty-one years of age.
Polygamy is not protected except in the general pro-vision that the State Legislature is prohibited from naming any laws that give preference to any sect or denomination, or disturb any persons in their eligious worship or entiment according to the dictates of their conscience. It is the first Territory that has proposed for admission without confining the sufhas proposed for admission without confining the suf-frage right to white citizens. The Territory has now ever one hundred thousand inhabitants, contains ation of three or four thousand, and Salt City, with eighteen thousand people. It is claimed Mr. Hooper, the delegate, that in population, wealth, roducts and manufacturing industry it exceeds both ad a part of the national domain demands that it should have a State government. Action will probably be taken on it by the present Congress and will excite an interest

The Tariff.
The following telegram was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day to the Collector of Customs at Bos-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1867.

Mass.—
The joint resolution of March 2, 1867, has the effect of sepealing all laws discriminating in favor of lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, wool or other manufactured cloth, woven or made into patterns, or cut in such manner as to be fif for shoes, bootees, gaiters and buttons, and of making such merchandise liable to the rates of duty respectively provided therefor by the tariff acts met in force, the same as if the said merchandise was not intended for such purposes.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Old Indian Reservations.

formation has reached the Bureau of Indian Affairs

he whites of Kaussa are moving upon the lands at have just been concluded, supposing that the ef-et of the treaties will be to place these lands in the in about to transmit a telegraphic order to the Indian agents and the officials of the local land offices directing that no person shall locate on any of the old Indian reservations, as the treaties by which they are deeded to

which case great confusion and inconvenience will result to both the government and the settlers.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Committee on Retrenchment, charged with the procedigation of the financial condition of the Treasury, commenced their labors to-night at that department.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WARRINGTON, March 22, 1867. AN PORCHARMY OF THE UNITE, STATES LAWS IN UTABLE STO.

Mr. Penny, (rep.) of Conn., presented a perition for
the more stringent enforcement of United States laws in
the Territory of Utah and the Saiter protection of the

rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Core, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to divide California into two Judicial Districts. Referred to the THE PORMATION OF CORPORATIONS Mr. Willey, (rep.) of W. V., introduced a bill pro

viding for the formation of corporations and the regula-tion of the same, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. tion of the same, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PURCHASE OF PROFERTY IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. 1., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to complete the purchase of the property adjoining the Brooklyn Navy Yard, known as the Ruggles property, without the previous consent of the State of New York, provided the title is otherwise approved by the Attorney General. Mr. Anthony expiained that there was a general law requiring the assent of a State Legislature for a proposal like the above. The appropriation had already been made, and it only required this resolution to complete the purchase. The resolution was passed.

PIEADINGS IN UNITED STATES AND STATE COURTS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to conform the laws of practice and pleadungs in the courts of the United States to the laws of the respective States. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary,

MIEMORIALS FROM THE MINNISOLA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. RAMMAY, (rep.) of Minn., presented memorials from the Minnesota Legislature on various subjects, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Whereas Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Missir-

June 3, 1868.
Mr. Silemman, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the employment of persons engaged in the collection of the direct tax in the Southern States - hen in his judgment expedient, and to impose the dities of such per-sons upon the Collectors of Internal Revenue, who shall perform them without additional compensation. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was

pended \$259,000 to repel invasion, and ought to be included.

Mr. FPERENDEM. (rep.), of Me., thought the Indiana bill ought to be determined on its merits, and not be loaded down with amendments.

Mr. PATTERSON (dem.) of Tenn., said that Tennessee had suffered more than any other State from the Morgan raids, but he would let the Indiana bill go through without attempting to include his State in it.

Mr. EDNUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committée. He thought the best way to settle all these claims was by a commission, properly appointed, to investigate them and include them all.

Mr. MORTON contended that the claim of each State ought to be presented and treated according to its merits. Special acts had been passed for West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Missouri, and their claims were no more meritorious than those of Indiana.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to by yeas 25, nays 7. So the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

Committee.

THE SOUWERN RELIEF BILL.

The Clerk of the House here appeared and announced the action of that body on the joint resolution appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest.

Mr. TRURRULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. Norrox, (rep.) of Minn., demanded the yeas and nays, and the House amendment was concurred in by the following rote:—

he following voie:— Vr.4s.—Medier, Conking, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Marrill of Vt., Fomerot, Ramsay, Steward, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—38, NAYs—Messrs, Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Dixon, Doollitte, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Ross and Wade—9.

NAYS—Measrs. Anthony, Bucksiew, Cole, Dirol, Boolitic, Norton, Patterson of Tenin, Ross and Wade—9.

The bill now goes to the President.

THE BOILLONY CLAIMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate resume the consideration of the bill of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny.

Mr. TRUBEUL asked that by unanimous consent the bill repealing so much of the Bankrupt law as requires registers of bankruptcy to be appointed by the Chief Justice be taken up.

Mr. CONKING, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped not. He hoped that a bill which ought not to be passed at all would not be taken up at this time.

The bill indicated by Mr. Williams was then taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, demn of Md., resumed the floor on this subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered an amendment for the resolution of the House to suspend the bill referred to until the close of the next session of Congress.

Congress.

The amendment was disagreed to and the resolution was then passed.

PAY OF CENTAIN SOLDIERS ATTACHED TO ULLMANN'S BRIGADE.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill authorising full pay and allowances to certain non-commissioned officers and enisted men detached from their regiments by order of the War Department to be attached to the brigade, organized in New York by Brigadier General Daniel Ulimann, but who by reason of capture by the ensmy were not immediately mustered is such brigade. The bill was referred to the Committee on Milliary Affairs.

Mr. TRUKRULL then called up the bill to amend the Bankrupt bill by repealing the provision for the appointment of Registers of Bankruptcy by the Chief Justice.

Mr. CONKLING moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRUKRULL said it had been informally considered by the Judiciary Committee already. There could be no object in referring it unless to defeat it.

Mr. CONKLING asked if Mr. Trumbull was understood to say that the bill had the sanction of a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUKNULL said he did not say that; but he be-

to say that the bill had the sanction of a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUNKULL said he did not say that; but he believed it would have received the sanction of a majority of the committee if it had been regularly before them. He explained the circumstances which led to the introduction of the bill. The duty of appointing Registers had increased the labors of the Chief Justice to a very great extent. He had no clerks to examine the vast amount of papers sent to him from applicants for the office of Register. Besides there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill in the regard. The appointment of inferior officers might be vested in the heads of departments or the courts of law; but the Chief Justice was not a court, but only a presiding officer.

Mr. Jouxon favored the bill and nopen and would pass it.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., said the appointing power vested in the Chief Justice was a great evil. It was already being used for political purposes—applicants were certifying, not only to their fitness, but to their multiple.

were certifying, not only to their andess, because the politics.

Mr. Enguene, alluding to the newspaper reports that the Chief Justice believed the law to be unconstitutional in the provision vesting the appointment of registers in him, said he desired to enter his protest against any action based upon such belief. The Chief Justice had no right to get an ex parte decision in advance on this point. He had no right to question the constitutionality of a law until a case under it was properly brought before the court.

law until a case under it was properly brought before the court.

Mr. Shreman spoke in favor of Mr. Trumbull's bill, and alluded to the tax upon the time of the Chief Justice which the Bankrupt bill imposed.

Mr. Buckalsw, (dem.) of Pa., thought this a clear question under the constitution. He believed there could be no doubt of the propriety of the pending measure. It was due to the Chief Justice to relieve him of the burden imposed upon him by the Bankrupt bill as it now stands.

After further debate between Mesers. Johnson and Pessenden, Mr. Anymony moved to amend the bill by adding a section that the Bankrupt bill shall take effect on the first of June, but officers and registers may be appointed at any time after the passage of this act.

The bill and amendment were referred to the Judiclary Committee.

to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to in-quire into the exceedency of the United States becoming a party to the treaty of Geneva for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers.

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE—EXEMPTION OF WRATPING PAPER

from internal tax.

WAR CLAIMS OF INDIANA AND OHIO.

Mr. Wirkon, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the bill of Mr. Morton to reimburse Indiana for expenses in repelling rebel raids. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to examine and audit the claims of Ohio and Indiana, and appropriates a sufficient sum to pay them. The bill was passed.

The Senate then, at a quarter past four o'clock, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.

umed, as the first business in order after the reading of the journal, the Senate joint resolution fo western States. The amendments reported from the committee of the Whole were agreed to, making the

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of War be and hereby a empowered and directed to tesue supplies of food suffi-nent to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all-lasses of destitute or helpless persons in those Southern and Southwestern States where failure of the crops of other ausea have occasioned widespread destitution; this the

bridge-91.

NATY.—Messrz. Benjamin, Butler, Cake, Clarke of Kans-Cook, Covode, Cullom, Dodes, Driggs, Eckley, Farnswor Fields, Finney, Gravelly, Hopkins, Hunter, Lawrence Ohlo, Loan, Logan, Moore, O'Neill, Faine, Sawyer, Schen-Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Stevens of Pa., Washbur of Wis., Welker and Wilarns of Ind.—31.

of Wis., Weiker and Whitms of Ind.—31.

THE MISSISPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial and resolutions of the River Improvement Convention, held in St. Louis last month, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NEW YORK CUSTON HOUSE INVESTIGATION—PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Hulburd from the Committee on Public Expenditures was next taken up, and was modified by Mr. Hulburd so as to read:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that Henry A. Smythe should be immediately removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and that the Clerk of the House cause certified copies of this resolution to be lad before the Senate and the President of the United States.

not to insist upon the previous question, as this question of reputation, and the person assailed si have some chance of being heard. The House refused to second the previous que

Mr. Stryens, (rep.) of Pa., moved to amend the resolution by making it read that "Henry A. Smythe be impeached."

Mr. Chanler expressed himself satisfied with the proposed amendment. It would give Mr. Smythe the opportunity of defending his character, which was as dear to him as that of any member of the House.

Mr. Elderder, (dem.) of Wis., said that he would not have supported the resolution reported by Mr. Hulburd, because it proposed action which was beyond the jurisdiction of Congress. If the House had the right to say that this man should be removed from office it certainly would have the right to name his successor. In that case he would suggest the name of Horace Greeley. Then they would have the thing all square.

Mr. CHANLER, resuming the floor, said that he recognized the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens as the proper remedy in the case. He did not appear there to prevent but to urge investigation; not to defend Mr. Smythe's character, but to insist on a public inquiry into his acts. He thought this a good opportunity to sot about a thorough reform in the civil service of the government, and the New York Custom House was the best place to commence that reform. The imports there amounted to \$130,000,000 a year, but as the business was carried on there it was nothing but a political muchine. He stood ready to support the impeachment if there was good ground for it.

Mr. Shellaharder, (rep.) of Ohio, reminded the House that there was good ground for it.

Mr. Shellaharder, (rep.) of Ohio, reminded the House that there was good ground for it.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., asked Mr. Shellaharger whether there was any precedent for the action proposed, and he argued that the matter.

Mr. Shellaharder replied that the examples of impeachment of an officer whom the President had the power to remove?

Mr. Shellaharder replied that the examples of im-

Mr. Shellararour replied that the examples of impeachment were extremely sparse in the history of the country. He knew of no case where impeachment had been instituted against a person whom the President had the right to remove; but under the present state of the law the President had no power of removal without the assent of the Senate, since the passage of the Tenure of Office bill.

Mr. Wood intimated that there was a doubt as to the constitutionality of that law.

Mr. Pruv, (dem.) of N. Y., spoke of the high character which Mr. Snaythe had borne in New York, and of the great confidence reposed in him. The management of the New York Custom House had been for years past a curse to the political party that controlled it. That administration should be reformed, the clerkships given out after competitive examination, and the free reduced to the minimum. The New York Custom House was a disgrace to the country, and carried its baleful influence throughout the length and breadth of the land. He wished the conduct of Mr. Smythe to be thoroughly irvestigated, and if he were guilty of the acts attributed to him he should be removed at once. But the Hosse should first know what the facts were, and Mr. Smythe should have the opportunity, which is given to the meanest criminal, to defend himself.

Mr. Styless modified his amendment so that it reads:—

That the testimony taken by the Committee or Public

meanest criminal, to defend himself.

Mr. Stynks modified his amendment so flat it reads:—

That the testimony taken by the Committee or Public Expenditures relating to the conduct of M. A. Smythe, Collector of the Fort of New York, be referred to the additional committee, with a view to ascertain whether or not said Mr. Smythe has been guilty of high crimes and mislemennous underent to justify his impeachment; and it said the squiferent to justify his impeachment; and it said the guilty then to proceed to prepare articles of impeachment, and report the same to the House, and that they have leave to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HULBURD expressed his willingness to substitute that rescultion for the one reported by him.

Mr. CHANLER, having the floor for an hour, yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. North, (dem) of Mo., saying that he wished thus to consume the morning hour, and let the matter go over until to-morrow, thus giving time to members to consider the matter. Mr. Noell spoke against the resolution till the closs of the morning hour, when the matter went over until to-morrow.

Mr. BROGMALL moved to suspend the rules so as to continue the consideration of the matter, but the House refused to do so by a vote of 69 to 40—less than two-thirds.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof, as follows:—

MISSOURI PROOFS.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties. The amendment strikes out the words "and those borne on the rolls as slaves."

The Senate amendment adding a new section, toposing a tax of ten per cent on the notes of any town, city or municipal corporation that are paid by any national bank, was then gonsidered.

Mr. Blanks, (Fep.) of Maine, explained the object of the amendment.

made use of municipal scrip, thes avoiding the tax. The amendment placed that scrip on the same footing as bank notes.

Various amendments to the amendment were offered, pro and con.

Mr. Jurn. (rep.) of Ill., moved to put wooden ladders on the free list.

Mr. Ecoleston. (rep.) of Ohio, made a similar motion as to the products of hand looms.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., moved to exempt wrapping gaper made of manils.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., moved to exempt internal tax wrapping paper of all descriptions.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., moved to exempt from internal tax wrapping paper of all descriptions.

Messrs. Garriera, (rep.) of Ohio, and Allison, (rep.) of lowa, having been members of the last Committee on Ways and Means, opposed all these propositions.

Finally the question was taken on Messrs. Engleston's and Myers' amendment, and they were rejected. Then Mr. Juda's amendment was agreed to, and the Senate smendment, as amended, was concurred in by 68 to 56.

CANCELLING A FOST OFFICE CONTRACT.

The Senate joint resolution to terminate a contract of a member of Congress with the Post Office Department was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY moved an amendment empowering the Postmaster General to reject any bid which he may deem exorbitant. Agreed to.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed.

GRADING THE FURILIC GROUNG OF WASHINGTON.

The Senate bill to provide in part for grading the public grounds of Washington was referred, on motion of Mr. Stevers, of Pa., to the Committee on Appropriations, when appointed.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of

Bessel.

Ann Appendix of Certain Laws of New Mexico.

The Senate joint resolution to make valid the laws of
New Mexico during the session of the Legislature, held
at Santa Fe from the 3d of December, 1885, to the 31st
of January, 1867, they having been signed by the Secretary of the Territory in the absence of the Governor, was
then passed.

Anns and Equipments for Tennesses Militia.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of

War to furnish arms and equipments to the State of Tennessee sufficient for two thousand five hundred militus, to be accounted for by the State of Tennessee to the United States government, was taken ap.

Mr. Parsk, (rep.) of Wis. explained briefly the merits of the joint resolution, and moved to amend by striking out two thousand five hundred and inserting ten thousand.

Mr Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, supported the res

Mr Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, supported the resolution and amendment.

The vote was taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 122, nays 28. So the amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

COMMITTEE OF PRINTING.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Laffin, Ela and Cake members of the joint committee on printing.

PLACED OF THE RECORD.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., was permitted to have his name recorded as voting for the bill for the relief of destitution in the South.

THE OF GRENANCE, RTC.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the joint select committee on retrenchment.

Resolved, That no more large guns or cannon of any kind shall be ordered, purchased, transported or mounted at the cost of the United States until it has been determined by practical experiment that guns of the largest leag, such as are now placed on ships or forts, are capable of enduring neavy charges and of being fired rapidly, that no more projectics, carriages implements or stores intended for such guns shall be paid for until the qualities of the guns shall be thus determined, and that no more of the Springheld or other muskets shall be altered to breech cloaders of those which require the barrel to be lined for the purpose of reducing the calibre.

On motion of Mr. McCures, (rep.) of Mo., the time for taking testimony in the Missouri contested election cases of Anderson and Van Horn was extended for sixty

days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER stated to the House that he would necessarily have to be absent from the city to morrow, and he asked leave of absence, stating that it was the first time he had done so, and that he be permitted to designate a gentleman as Speaker pro tem.

Unanimous consent was given, and the Speaker designated Mr. Scheack to occupy the chair to motrow.

THE SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST PRIOLERU AND OTHERS.

On motion of Mr. Bayes the President was requested to communicate copies of the correspondence, legal proceedings and other documents relating to the suit of the United States against Prioleau and others, pending in the English Court of Chancery, and the Secretary of State was authorized to make the communication in

print.

MPEACHMENT OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules so as to resume the consideration of the impeachment resolution of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New York. The rules were suspended—Yeas, 95; nays, 33.

Mr. Wood moved that the House adjourn. Disagreed

power to sit during the recess.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned till to

MEXICO.

The Prench Troops All Embarked—A Fleet of French Gunboats at Vera Cruz-Close In-vestment of that City by the Liberals, dec.

A special despatch to the Bulletin from Vera Cruz, or be 15th, says Marshal Bazaine and the last of the clads Magenta, Magnime and Flanders and a fleet of gun-beats were still at Vera Cruz, and would sail on the 16th. The liberals were investing the city, having possession of the railroads and waterworks, and an attack was daily

tered a vessel to be ready at any moment to take them out of the country.

and it is difficult to obtain reliable news from the inte rior. It is the impression that in a short time Verd Cruz will be in possession of the liberals.

Tampico is still occupied by the imperialista. Letter from President Junez-Particulars of the Defeat of Miramon at Zacatecus. &c.. Washington, March 22, 1867. The following is the translation of a letter receive

The following is the translation of a letter received from President Jurez:—

ZACATECAS, Feb. 22, 1867.

I arrived in this city on the 22d of January last, where y to set the government met with a spiendid reception. It was celebrated with fireworks, balls and the presentation to me of a valuable cank, costing two thousand collars, among other marks of respect from its loyal culizens.

At three o'clock the same day the news of Miramon's advance upon the city, with 2,500 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, was communicated to me, and I immediately directed the necessary preparations to be made for its defence. General Aranda did not arrive until the 25th, with 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and ten mediately directed the necessary preparations to be made for its defence. General Aranda did not arrive until the 25th, with 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and ten the 25th the enemy appeared and rande a reconnoissance. Although many were of opinion that the government would retire from this city, and there were many and weighty reasons of public policy for such a cosme, I nevertheless did not deem it proper to adopt it, and determined to share the fate of our forces. The eithusiasm with which the people had received me, and the terrible thought of my intended retreat from the city might be the cause of discouragement among the troops and the people, served but the more of strengthen me in my determination to remain at my post. In a word, my opinion was that if the city were aptured this misfortune should not be the result of the withdrawal of the government, but rather the cause of it.

On the 26th, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief,

withdrawal of the government, but rather the cause of it.

On the 26th, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, General Auza. I twice visited the lines of &cfence. The enthusiasm of our soldiers and of the people was at its highest pitch, and our hopes of victory were equally great, but in war it is difficult to predict results, and any circumstance, however insignificant it may be, defeats the best combinations. The information sent the best combinations. The information sent the commander of the place, known as La Bufa, to the General in-Chief, not having reached him in proper time, that the enemy had advanced upon that place before break of day, prevented the requisite force being sent to its support, and between six and seven A. M. of the 27th the enemy occupied that point, and shortly atter entered the city. General Auza then sent me word that I should look to my safety. Accompanied by Mesars, Lerdo and Yglerias, I then set out on horseback. General Mejia, who had been sick for some days previously, I had directed should be taken from the city the night before. As I lieft the palace my escort was already firing upon the French, who had appeared at the entrances of the streets. My intention was to go to Fresnillo, but the enemy's advance and fire commanded the road to that place, and therefore I proceeded to Jerez, otherwise known as Garcia City, distant fourteen leagues from Zacatecas. Our troops took the same direction. Miramon, with the main body of his forces, pursued them for nearly three leagues, and though he attempted to destroy it several times, he was as ofton repulsed, until he was compolled to abandon the undertaking and to fall back upon Zacatecas. I arrived at Jerez on the same day, and on the following day our forces, to the name place.

On the 30th I ordered this force to unite with that of

same day, and on the following day our forces, to the number of one thousand five hundred mea, reached the number of one thousand five hundred mea, reached the same place.

On the 30th I ordered this force to unite with that of Escobedo, who was on his way to the relief of Zacatecas, and I started for Fresnillo, which I reached on the 31st. On the same day General Auza notified me that Miramon had evacuated Zacatecas at midday, and was retiring towards Aguas Caffeniga. General Auza advanced to occupy Zacatecas and 60 haras the enemy's rear, as he had been ordered by General Escobedo. I returned to the capital on the 1st of February, and early this morning received the report of Escobedo sancuncing the complete rout of Miramon.

I have herein given you a brief summary of all that has occurred during the past eight days. Personally I have ment with no accident. About the time I left the palace, on the 27th, my attendant took my baggage to a house near the palace, which was subsequently searched by Joaquim Miramon and other myrmidons. My trunk and the cane which had just been presented to me were the only objects saved. The traitors pillaged and destroyed all the public offices. In the palace all was sacked and destroyed, and I have been obliged to occupy a private house.

With the defeat of Miramon our success is rendered the more speedy; for the enemy has now no other troops, and these badly organized, than those of Castillo and Mendes, which will shortly be destroyed.

It is very probable that I shall proceed either to Guanquato or San Luis within eight or ten days.

BENITO JAUREZ.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EASIERN DISTRICT MURDER.-Coroner Str. The Eastmood the investigation in the case of the mysterious murder of John Fitzpatrick, which occurred in Williamsburg on Monday night last. The inquest was conducted at Figrence's Hail, Fourth street, E. D. Numerous persons gave testimony as to their knowledge of the case, after which the investigation was adjourned until the 20th inst.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.-A German ALLEGAR FELONOUS ASSALT.—A terman stocenaker named Antoine Schmidling was arrested at midnight Thursday, by the police of the Forty-sixth precinct, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on one feorge Schmidt, or No. 7 Debevoise street, E. D. It appears that the parties were drunk and quarreling at the time of the assault which consisted in Schmidting striking Schmidt over the head with some blunt instrument, probably a hammer. The wound inflicted was not serious.

Supresed Attempted Suicide.—The attention of the Superintendent of the Poor was yesterday called to the case of a young Irish woman, employed by a family residing at 181 Lorimer street, E. B., who was found to be suffering from the effects of poison. The family state that the girl has been only two weeks in their employ and came from New York. She gave her name as Ann Dughnson, and her age as twenty-seven. On Wednesday evening last they found her suffering with cramps and vomiting, when a physician was called in, who found that the girl showed symptoms of arsenated poison, and he administered the usual antidotes. She did not fully rally, however, and it was deemed best to send her to the County Hospital yesterday. The recovery of the unfortunate woman, who acknowledges being pregnant, is extremely doubtful

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, March 22, 1867. Although to-day's session was a busy one little was transacted outside of local matters. The only bills of general interest acted upon were the Wharves and Piers and State Excise bills, both of which were passed in the

The whole of the session of the Assembly to night was devoted to the discussion of the bill to fix a day's labor at eight hours. Mr. Keady, of Kings county, the author of the bill, spoke at great length in advocacy of it, and was followed by Mesars. Cribben, Oakey and Selkreg. The measure was opposed by Mr. Parker, of Cayuga. te was a very warm one, and was frequently in terrupted by applause from the lobbles and galleries, which were densely crowded. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 12, two democrats voting against it. Both parties exercised a great deal of parliamentary gymnastica, otherwise known as dodging. The political issues in connection with this question are so ill defined as yet that many of the members were unprepared to take sides upon it, and white some who were present in the House did not vote either way a large number remained away altogether. It is a significant fact that nearly all the New York city Representatives were absent. The following is the bitl as introduced by Mr. Keady and now awaiting final passage:—

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

SECTION 1. On and after the 1st day of May, 1867, eight hours of labor, between the rising and setting of the sun, shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work, in all cases of labor and service by the day, where there is no contract or agreement to the contrary.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to or in way affect farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week, nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein continued from working as many hours overtume, or extra work, as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and the employie.

SEC. 3. All other acts or parts of acts relating to the hours of labor which shall constitute a day's work in this State are hereby repealed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. a third reading by a vote of 60 to 12, two democrats

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The new joint conference committee of both houses agreed upon a report to night as to the Constitutional Convention bill. Negro suffrage is omitted, and the election of delegates is to take place by Senatorial discrete.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 22, 1867.

To amend the charter of the Susquehanna Bridge Company; also relative to the bridge at Tonawanda; rel-

stive to the parochial fund of the Episcopal Church. By Mr Folger-To amend the charter of the Union League Club of New York; amending the charter of the League Club of New York; amending the charter of the New York Hebrew Benevolent Society; to change the name of Port Crane to Fenton; legalizing the acts of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company; increasing the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Central Park; to regulate the ferry between Rondont and Rhinebeck; incorporating the Sigma Phi Society; against the bill authorizing a railroad in Spring and other streets in New York—Inid on the table; to provide for a Town Hall in Jamaica; the Geneseo Village Charter bill; to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Association of Buffalo.

age charter only to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Association of Buffalo.

Amending the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company; the Westfield Charter bill; to apply to the State at large the provisions of the Metropolitan Excuse law; for the relief of the Niagara Street Railroad, Buffalo; the Oswego Falls Village Charter bill; amending the charter of Auburn; incorporating the Mount Morris Water Works Company; the Waverley Village Charter bill; extending the time for building the West Shore Railroad; the Watertown School bill; creating a Commission of Piers and Wharves for New York; relative to the District Atterney of Remselaer county; incorporating the Laborers' Protective Union of West Troy.

The Constitutional Convention bill being announced from the Assembly,
Mr. Folurar moved that the Senate do insist and ask for a further committee of conference. Motion carried.
The President announced, as a second conference committee on the part of the Senate on the Constitutional Convention bill, Measure Polger, Sensions and H. C. Murphy.
REFUNDING CERTAIN TAXES TO BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The motion was carried and the committee was directed to report adversely.

The motion was carried and the committee was directed to report a general bill.

THE EXPERIMENTAL RAILWAY BILL.

In Committee of the Whole the bill to authorize the construction of an experimental railway in the counties of New York and Westebester was considered. Several amendments were made, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Homosopathic Medical Society of New York relative to the treatment of choices by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Health.

By Mr. E. Cornell.—To incorporate the New York Lumber Manufacturing and Improvement Company; relative to the closing up of Catskill Bank.

By Mr. Lent.—To provide for the closing up of Hamilton square, New York, also to refund the taxes collected from the Washington Insurance Company of New York.

establishing free schools throughout the State upon its third reading. Consent was granted and the bill passed. Remonstrances were presented against a railroad in

make official deposits; to incorporate the Island View Gas Company; to incorporate the Richmond County make official deposits; to incorporate the Island View Gas Company; to incorporate the Richmond County Water Works; to amend the charter of the New York Accidental Insurance Company; to incorporate the United States Safe Deposit Company; to amend the statutes relative to the collection of taxes in Onondaga county; to extend the jurisdiction of Surrogate county; to extend New York avenue, Richmond county; to lay out and maintain the bay side view of Richmond county; to extend New York avenue, Richmond county; to lay out and maintain the bay side view of Richmond county; to establish the Wadsworth Normal and Training School at Gemeseo; relative to ammary proceedings to recover the possession of land; in relation to the New York County Clerk; to incorporate the Righth Rogiment Association of New York; to improve the navigation of the Delaware river; relative to the support of the Poor Department in Errocustry; to continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Isstitute; to improve certain streets in Brooklyn; to incorporate the National Warehouse and Security Company; to incorporate the Merchants' Mutual Protection Society; to regulate the storage of combustible material; to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New York; to establish a Fire Department in Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the People's Savings Bank; making appropriations for the Armory at Rochester; to improve the navigation of Esopus creek; to encourage the construction of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad; to authorize the city of Brooklyn to borrow money upon certificates of indebtedness for the purchase of school sites and school houses.

Amesage was received from the Senate stating that they had refused to concur in the action of the Assembly on the Constitutional Convention bill, and asking the appointment of another conference committee.

The Nexakur appointed the following committee on the part of the House;—Messra, Haroock, Littlejohn, G. W. Buck, H. Smith and Wyeth.

Buth Mrad—To repeal the canal repair contract systems

By Mr. MEAD—To repeal the canal repair contract sys-

By Mr. MEAD—To repeat the canal repair contract eye tem.

By Mr. Wilder — To enlarge the powers of the Board of Health of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. Hayris—In relation to interest money.

By Mr. Wills—To amend the charter of Seneca Falls.

By Mr. Wills—To amend the charter of Seneca Falls.

By Mr. Wills—To amend the Montrial and Surgical Library of New York was passed.

The resolution that the Comptroller require the payment of the loan authorized by chapter 296 of the Laws of 1840, within three months after notice, was adopted. The bill to equalize assessments in Dutchess county was passed.

Recess to half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Recess to hat-past seven of clock resident.

Evening Session.

The Eight Bour Lasor system.

The bill to limit the hours of labor constituting a day's work in this State to eight hours was the special order.

Messrs, Keady and Oakey, of Brooklyn; Cribben, if Monroe, and Selkreg, of Tompkins, advocated the bill at length. The bill was ordered to a third reading, without amendment. Adjourned.

Died.

Lockwood.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, March 21, Eliza Lockwood, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyteran church in Sing Sing, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MULRANY.—MARGARET, child of Hugh and Ellen Mulreany, aged 2 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. on, at two o'clock.

[For Other Deaths See Seventh Page.]

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MISCELLANEOUS. A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.
WHY DR. SCHENCK GURES SO MANY SICE PEOPLE.
We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other communities that Dr. SCHENCK is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistic given in this connection this rather atrong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, sincet it would not only require columns, but whole pages, of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just infimaled. In a general way we base our assertion on the fellowing points:—

coinfer—
First—Dr. SCHENCK sees more patients than any other
physician in the United States.
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